

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JUNE, 1864.

NOTES.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND

MOUBRAY.—NO. II (VOL. II., p. 33). 43/

In the next year he had summons to attend in like manner on the morrow of Sts. Simon and Jude in London; and in the 47th Henry III, he had a summons to attend at Worcester on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, to accompany the King into Wales. He died in the 51st of Henry III, at his seat in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, at Pontefract; upon which Matilda, his widow, eldest of the coheirs of Johanna de Beauchamp,* deceased, obtained possession of the Castle of Bedford, which was of her own inheritance, and had a confirmation from the King of the custody of her son Roger de Moubray, which had been granted to her by Richard, King of the Romans; and she afterwards married Roger le Strange.

Richard de Moubray, son and heir of Roger, proved his age, and had livery of his lands in the 6th Edward I. In the 10th of Edward I, he had summons to be at Worcester on the day of Pentecost, prepared with horse and arms to attend the King into Wales; and obtained scutage of all his tenants on account of his attendance in that service. In the 11th Edward I, he had summons to attend the King at Shrewsbury, on the morrow of St. Michael, to advise with him concerning the captivity of David, the son of Griffin, Prince of Wales. In the 15th Edward I, he had summons to be at Gloucester in three weeks from the day of St. John Baptist, with horse and arms to attend Edmund, Earl of Cornwall into Wales; and attended in that service. In the 19th Edward I, he had summons to attend the King at Norham, with horse and arms, and with all the service he owed to him, in six months from the day of Easter. On the 8th June, 22nd Edward I, he had summons to attend the King with all the speed in his power, to advise with him concerning the weighty affairs of the Realm, and in the same year he was commanded to attend the King at Portsmouth, provided with horse and arms to proceed into Gascony, which was then threatened with invasion by the French. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ, dated the 23rd of June, in the

* Arms of Beauchamp, of Bedfordshire:—Gules, fretty Argent.

23rd of Edward I, and returnable on the 1st of August then following, being the second Baron on the roll; and in the 25th Edward I, he attended the King in his expedition into Flanders, in the retinue of the Bishop of Durham, and died in that service in the year following, at Ghent, whence he was brought to England, and interred in the Abbey of Fountains.

This Roger de Moubray, in the 10th Edward I, intailed his lordships of Thresk, Kirby Malesart, Burton in Lonsdale, Hovingham, Melton Moubray, and Eppeworth, and in the Isle of Axholme, on the heirs of his own body, with remainder to Hyde Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and his heirs. And an inquisition taken in the 26th Edward I, finds him to have died seised of the Manors of Honingham, Kirkeby Malesard, the Barony of Threske, the Manor of Burton in Lonsdale, in Yorkshire, the Manors of Epworth, Belton, Haxey, and Ouston, in Lincolnshire; the Manor of Melton Moubray, in Leicestershire; and the Manor of Creke, in Northamptonshire, parcel of the Barony of Melton Moubray; besides other estates in those counties. And by an inquisition taken in the 29th year of Edward I, it was found he was seised at his death of two Knights' fees in Empingham, co. Rutland.

John de Moubray, son and heir of Roger (by Rose, the daughter of Richard, and sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford), born the 2nd November, 14th Edward I, became the ward of William de Braose, of Gower, who obtained the custody of him for the purpose of marrying him to Aliva his daughter; which marriage afterwards took place, and she became at length one of the coheirs of her father. This John de Moubray obtained livery of the lands of his inheritance, in the 34th Edward I, although he had not then attained his full age, in regard he was at that time serving the King with horse and arms in Scotland. In the same year he was knighted along with Prince Edward and several of the nobility; and in the 35th Edward I, he was again in the King's service in Scotland. In the 1st Edward II, he was one of the great men who were summoned to attend the King's coronation, on Sunday, after the feast of St. Valentine. In the 3rd Edward II, he was summoned by the King's writ, dated from Staunford (Stamford) the 30th July, to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, the feast of St. Michael then next, with horse and arms and his whole service, to attend the King against the Scots, who had broken the truce made at the request of Philip, King of France. In the 4th Edward II, he had command to attend with horse and arms at Roxburgh, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, again to march against the Scots. In the 6th Edward II, holding the sheriffalty of the county of York, he had command from the King to seize Henry de Percy, for having permitted Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, of whom he had the custody, to escape out of Scarborough Castle. In the 7th Edward II, he had summons to be at Berwick-on-Tweed, on Monday after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, to attend the King with horse and arms into Scotland, against Robert de Brus, and was constituted one of the Wardens of the Marches towards that kingdom; and in the same year he had licence to send his brother Alexander with

forces to the assistance of David, Earl of Athol, against Edward Brus. In the 8th Edward II he had summons to attend at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, with horse and arms to repress the turbulence of the Scots, and, in consideration of the expenses he had sustained in the maintenance of horse, for the security of Yorkshire during his sheriffalty, he had a grant of the annual revenues of the manors of Penreth and Soureby, in Tynedale, in Cumberland, until he should have received 500 marks. In the 10th Edward II, he was commanded to array the commonalty of the wapentakes of Asgodercross, Stainercross, Barkston, Agbrigge, and Morley, and the Soke of Snaythe, in Yorkshire, preparatory to an expedition into Scotland. In the 11th Edward II, he was appointed Governor of the Castles of Malton and Scarborough, in Yorkshire. In the 12th Edward II, he had command to levy all his men and tenants north of Trent, from the age of twenty to sixty years, and to see them sufficiently furnished to be ready to march against the King's enemies in Scotland; and, being in the same year in the King's service in that county, he was empowered to receive such persons into his protection as should submit to the King his master. In the 14th Edward II, great disputes arising respecting the possession of Gowerland, in Wales, amongst the Earl of Hereford, the Mortimers, the Despensers,* and this John de Moubray; Moubray claiming it as the inheritance of his wife; severally, claiming to be the purchasers under her father, who had been a man of dissipated habits; and the jealousies of the nobility, of the influence of the Despensers with the King, having broken the bounds of restraint, and nearly destroyed all deference for the kingly authority; the Lord Moubray, amongst others, placed himself and his quarrel under the protection of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the King's cousin, who was then the leader of the discontented; and the King on the 30th of January in that year (1321) wrote to John de Moubray, the Earl of Hereford, and others, prohibiting them to congregate together for the purpose of interfering with affairs of state; and on the 21st of April following, Moubray was, amongst others, commanded by the King to suppress the rumours against his government, and to preserve the peace.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Joseph Hussey (vol. II., p. 54).—This celebrated nonconformist divine left Cambridge in January 1719-20, when he became minister of the independent congregation, in Petticoat Lane, London. He died 15th November, 1726, æt. 67. There is a good account of him in *Walter Wilson's History of the Dissenting Churches in London*, vol. iv, p. 411.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

* Arms of Mortimer:—Barry of six Or and Argent, on a chief of the first two pallets, between two base esquires of the second, an escutcheon of pretence Argent. Of Despenser:—Quarterly, Ar. and Gules, in the second and third quarters a fret Or, over all a bend Sable. De Bohun, Earl of Hereford:—Az., a bend Arg., cottised Or, between 6 lions rampant of the last.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 10 (VOL. II., p. 53).

St. Botolph's Parish, Cambridge.

1568. On Fryday, the 25th of June, Mr. Thos. Tryer, Mr of artes of the Queen's Colledge.
1570. William Grime, of Granchester, and Elizabeth Garlande of this Par., mard 29 May.
1575. Lettis Brette da. of John Brette, bap. 25 Sept.
1579. Philippus Stringer and Maria Redman in matrim. conj. 14 Junii.
[He was one of the Esquire Bedels of the University.]
1586. Mary Stringer, Uxor Philippa Stringer, sepulta 19 Martii.
1593. Robertus Frevil, armiger, and Emma Ansell, matrim. 22 Julii.
1605. Rosa Curde, serva. Mri. Archer, sepulta 11 Augusti.
1606. Mr. John Edmonds, Mayor, buried 15 Sept.
1607. Mr. Thos. Grimeston, Dr. of Physick, buried 23 March.
1608. Jone filia Thomæ Strawcock, sepulta 1 Junii.
1608. Joannes Nokes, discipulus Aulæ Pembrock. sepult. 19 Nov.
1608. Thomas Plafer, Dr. Theologie, sepultus 3 Febr.
1610. Joannes filius Umfridi Tyndalli, Decani Eliens. sep. 12 Febr.
1612. Gulielmus Curde, Ellenam Chaplen uxorem, duxit, 15 Nov.
1620. Thomas Nicholson, Reginalis, submersus, sepult. 25 Junii.
1625. Gulielmus Stringer, Col. Pemb., sepult. 11 Maii.
1632. Titus Tillet, son of Titus, bap. 25 Dec.
1634. Mr. Miles Gouldsborough buried 10 April.
1650. The Ostler at the White Lyon was buried 1 March.

At the end of Register No. 1, is an extract from the will of Thomas Johnson, Haberdasher and citizen of London (1663), who bequeathed charities to Cambridge.

St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge.

The earliest existing Register begins 1635. Copies, with some deficiencies, are in the Bishop's Registry from 1600, from which the earlier of the following extracts are taken:—

1600. John Turner, Minister.
1605. Symon Tyndall, Minister.
1606. John Stringer, buried March 8.
1606. Matthew Dixon, buried of the Plague, Dec. 2.
1607. Mr. Francis Braking, buried Apr. 23.
1607. Stephen Haggett, Minister.
1610. Jane Edwards, buried of the Plague, July 27.
1610. Elizabeth and Anne Hodson, daughters of John Hodson, bap. Oct. 12.
1618. Mr. Stoakes, of Xt's College, buried May 14.
1618. A child of John Meeres, buried July 30.
1619. Wm. Hatley, of Caxton, and Emm. Dockrway of the same, mard. by virtue of a Licence from the Abp. of Canterbury, Decr. 18.
1629. Peter Meeres, son of John, buried April 10.

[In 1630, 143 persons were buried in this parish; the ordinary annual number was from 20 to 25.]

1634. Richard Coxall and Dorotie Cropwell, mard with a Licence Apr. 17.

1634. James Dockerye and Marcie Ventrismard with a Licence Jan. 13.

1639. Mrs. Mary Wise, buried Augt. 14.

[No entries from 1641 to 1661 inclusive. In 1666, 178 were buried in this parish.]

1677. Jonathan Bridgman, of Quay, and Elizh Jarvis of Waterbeach, married with a Licence, Oct. 15.

[No entries from 1694 to 1711 inclusive.]

1716. Arthur Bentley, of Sawston, and Elizh Ward, of Foulmire, mard. with a Licence, Nov. 20.

1737. Wm. Bentley and Jane Stevenson, both of Cambridge, mard. with a Licence Nov. 20.

1774. Frede. Thackeray, bap. Oct. 26.

E. V.

MEANING OF DENNY AND WINFOLDFIELD (VOL. II., p. 54).

It would seem doubtful whether T. is speaking of personal, or local names. Denny, as a surname, is probably from Denis or Dennis, *i.e.* Dionysius; and Winfall, as a German family name, would easily translate. Denny, as a local name, is probably the same as the old *dene*, "a small valley"; from the Anglo-Saxon *den*, *dene*, *denn*, a valley (Italian *tana*, French *tanière*, Irish *tuinnedhe*); and Winfallfield may mean "the field of Winfall"; or "the field with many *winckels*, or corners." [Winfield, Wingfield and Winkfield, are doubtless the same name.]

Absque hoc, that Winfallfield might *possibly* mean "a field, or portion acquired by a windfall, or accident."

8, Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

LONGEVITY.

The Court Rolls of Earl Howe's manor of Acton, near Sudbury, shew as follows:—

8th August, 1771. Richard Polley and his infant daughter Susan, were both admitted to land and tenements, and he compounded for the fine, in respect of the double admission. She died a widow 7th April, 1862, and Mr. I. G., her only son, was admitted in January, 1863, as her heir.

Can any other manor in England shew an instance of a *living* tenant on the Rolls for nearly 91 years?—R. A.

"*A Cooperals son and a Coperals daughter*" (vol. II., p. 54).—No doubt corporal is meant. The sound is frequently a better clue to the meaning of a word than its orthography.—EXTRANEUS.

WILLIAM CUNDALL (VOL. I., p. 378).

The following meagre notes may perhaps interest, if they be of no service to L. D. C.

William Cundall, Rector of Carlton next Langley, by his will made 30th June, 1551, and proved 12th June, 1554, bequethed "to the poore mennes "boxe where mybody shal be buried, 10s., to be distributed to the most "nedie there everie sundaye ymediatly after my deceasse with owte delaie"; to the most poor of Loddon, 10s.; Chetgraue, 3s. 4d.; Hardley, 5s.; Langley, 10s.; Thurton, 5s.; Ashbie, 5s.; Hellington, 4s.; Claxton, 3s. 4d.; to the prisoners in the Castell of Norwich, 12d. a week in bred or money, for two years; to every lawfull child living, of Thomas Cundall his brother, 20s.; to Leonard his brother, if living, 40s.; to every laufull child of sd brother Leonard, 20s.; to everie childe of Elisabeth Leadley, his sister, 40s.; to the eldest daur. of his brother, Richd. Cundall, by his first wife (if alive), 20s. when she cometh to marriage; to Elyn Cundall, 40s.; to Johan felthorpe a candilstick, a pilow, and 40s.; to John Cundall, her brother, £4., and certain household articles; 40s. "to ye most pore in Esingwolde, at the discrecion of Mr. Vicar, my faithfull brother, William Driffeld, and Richard Cundall my nephew;" 30s. to the amendment of highways in Carlton, the places being specified. "Also I bequeath the vsuall gaiell feese of twelf prisoners beinge in Norwich castell, being deliuered and acquitted at the Assiss of sechons there holden from tyme to tyme, next ymediatlie after my deceasse, after such order as thei chaunce to be acquitted to the number of 12, to be fully competed and discharged." Residue to "Johan Leadley, his nese," whom he appointed Executrix, and he utterly excluded his brother Raff from all interest in his goods or his will for ever.

I find also among my papers the following notes from the will of a Thomas Cundall, of Southwold, dated 4th November, 1540. He directs his body to be buried in the churchyard of Saint Edmund's, in Southwold, and bequeaths to the high altar 6s. 8d.; and to the reparation of the church £5. Legacies to Richard and Isabella Crowe, children of Isabell Crowe, widow, late deceased; also to Robert Couper, John Couper, Edward Couper, and Thomas Couper, sons of William Couper his son-in-law. Bequeaths to Margaret Couper his daughter, all the Rayment and apparell that was his wives, "with her jowells, yt is to wete, a pair of coral beeds hauyng lj beds of silver, & gylte, wt ij gold ryngs, ij ryngs of silver & gilte, a Crucifix and a skalop of silu' and gilt, and an harnessyd gyrdyll, wich beads and gyrdyll I will shall remayne to ye said Thomas Cowp my godson, after the discease of his moder." To William Cundall his brother, 40s.; and to his children £3. 6s. 8d., out of his (testator's) lands in Wangford, sold to Mr. Anthony Rows; to Agnes Donston his neice, "on hethker," and to alys Dod, widow, "an hosker."

"Itm. I will yt my ship callyd the X'pofor (Christopher), wt all thapell (the apparell) and takling yrunto belonging, and iiij manssar of netts shall be sold by myn Ex'ors, and the mony yrof comyng to be yerly disposyd for me by thands of myn ex'ors, in charytable almes as shalbe thought best."

Ex'ors "M John Stufyn, mast' of Gunvylehall, in Cambridge, and the sd William Coup my son in lawe."—A.

"A CHRYSOM CHILD" (VOL. II., p. 54.)

"The chrysom (chrismale) was the white cloth with which infants were invested immediately after their baptism, and before they were anointed with the chrism or baptismal oil. See the Rubric in the 'Office of Publike Baptisme,' in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI, 1549, reprinted by William Pickering, London, 1844, folio cxvi. a."—Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, vol. I., p. ccxx, note o. The whole note is too long to re-print here, but your correspondent will find it worth referring to. It appears from the text that the child "was itself also termed a chrysom, until it was a month old, if it died before it reached that age, its chrysom served as its shroud. A good example of a brass of a chrysom child remains at Chesham Bois, Bucks., c. 1520," of which Mr. Haines gives a woodcut. In the eastern counties, similar brasses are at Rougham, 1505-1510; Ketteringham, Norfolk, 1530; Lavenham, Suffolk, 1631; and Aveley, Essex, 1583. Can L. A. M. give the date of the baptism of the chrysom child of Robert Figus?—EXTRANEUS.

Mr. Hart, F.S.A. (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, II., p. 85) noting several similar entries in the Registers of Richmond, Surrey, makes the following remarks:—

There is room for considerable discussion on the proper use of this term "chrisom children," but it would be out of place, and would take too much time here to enter into any arguments on the question; suffice it, for the present purpose, to say, that according to the better opinion, it means those children who die after their baptism, but before the churching of the mother. However, through the inadvertence or neglect of the clergy, whose duty it was to make up the register books, the term came to be applied to children dying unbaptized; and when met with in ancient parish registers, must be understood in that sense, although the wrong one.

The reader may, perhaps, remember how this word, in its correct sense, is used by Shakspere, in his play of King Henry V., when the death of Falstaff is announced, and Mrs. Quickly replies:—

"Nay sure, he's not in hell; he's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's bosom. 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrisom* child."

Again, we find Bishop Taylor, in his "Holy Living," making use of the word in the following most beautiful passage:—

"This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow; and every morning creeps out of a dark cloud, leaving behind it an ignorance and silence, deep as midnight, and undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrisom* child to smile."

Wheatley, in his work on the "Book of Common Prayer," says:—

"By the first common prayer of King Edward, after the child was thus baptized, the godfathers were to lay their hands upon it, and the minister was to put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the chrisom, and to say, 'Take this white vesture as a token of the innocency which, by God's grace, in this holy Sacrament of Baptism, is given unto thee: and for a sign whereby thou art admonished so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living, that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen.'"

"Then the priest, anointing the head, says this prayer: 'Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath regenerated thee by water and the Holy Ghost, and hath given unto thee remission of all thy sins; he vouchsafe to anoint thee with the unction of his Holy Spirit, and bring thee to the inheritance of everlasting life. Amen.'"

From this anointing with chrisom the garment was called chrisom, which "it was the custom anciently for the newly-baptized persons to appear in at church during the solemn time for baptism, to show their resolution of leading an innocent and unspotted life for the future, and then to put them off, and to deliver them to be laid up, in order to be produced as evidences against them, should they afterwards violate or deny that faith which they had then professed. And this, I suppose, was the design of our own Church, at the beginning of the Reformation, in ordering the women to offer the chrisom when she came to be churched. For if the child happened to die before, then it seems she was excused from offering it; and, indeed, there was then no occasion to demand it, since it would be of no use to the Church when the child was dead. And, therefore, in such case it was customary to wrap the child in it when it was buried, in the nature of a shroud."

And thus arose the term chrisom children.

Monumental brasses, when laid down to the memory of chrisom children, have a distinctive feature peculiar to themselves. There is a very good specimen at the church of Stoke D'Abernon in this county [Sussex], and there are also specimens engraved in Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*. The figures are represented as bound up in folds of linen, ornamented with Vandyked edges, bound down with strips of Vandyked linen, in such order that the intersection on the upper and lower fourth of the body's length, shall present the form of a cross.*

CURIOUS EPITAPH AT CANTLEY, CO. NORFOLK.

The following inscription was, and for ought I know is now, in Cantley church. I copied it sometime ago, from Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 12,526, p. 35.—G. W. MARSHALL.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Gilbert, of Cantley, in the County of Norf., Gent., who dyed on the 5th of November, 1714, Aged 59 years.

In Wise Frugality Luxuriant,
In Justice and Good Acts Extravagant,
To all the World an Universal Friend,
No foe to any But the savage kind.
How many fair Estates have been Eras'd
By the same Gen'rous means that his Increas'd,
His duty thus perform'd to heaven and Earth,
Each leisure hour fresh toilsom sports gave Birth,
Had Nimrod seen he would the Game decline,
To Gilbert's mighty Hunters name Resign;
Tho' Hundreds to the Ground he oft has chas'd,
That subtle Fox Death Earth'd him here at last,
And left a Fragrant Scent so sweet Behind,
That ought to be pursu'd by all Mankind.

* A full account of chrisom children will be found in a paper read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, by Thomas George Norris, Esq., in 1847. See their Transactions.

HOW BELLS ARE CRACKED.

In my brochure on Chiming, published by Bell and Daldy, I have given a caution against *clocking* bells, which is a lazy trick of the sexton's to facilitate his work of tolling; the rope is *hitched* round the flight of the clapper, and so it is pulled athwart against the side of the bell, whereas the bell should be pulled till it meets the clapper, which at once rebounds and falls, toties quoties, against the side of the bell with its own legitimate weight and force. I mentioned that two bells had been so cracked at Canterbury.

A friend has lately supplied me with the following list of bells so cracked in London within his memory. Such a fearful list cannot be too widely circulated, and therefore I forward it to you.

	Bell.	Weight.	Date as near as recollected.
S. Michael, Cornhill	Tenor	41	
Christ Church, Spitalfields ..	Tenor	36	
S. Magnus, London Bridge ..	Tenor	32	1830.
S. Stephen, Coleman Street ..	Tenor	14	1830.
S. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street	Tenor	12	
S. Saviour, Southwark	11th	34	1820.
Do. Do.	10th	26	1840.
S. Sepulchre, Snow Hill	Tenor	32	1835.
S. Olave, Southwark	7th	15	
S. Leonard, Shoreditch	Tenor	31	About 1823.
Do. Do.	Tenor		1860.
S. George in the East	Tenor	30	1820.
Do. Do.	Treble, 2, 4, 5, 7th		1820.
S. Mary, Islington	Tenor	16	
S. Mary, Rotherhithe	Tenor	16	1833.
Do. Do.	Tenor		About 1858.
S. Mary, Lambeth	6th and Tenor		About 1840.
S. James, Clerkenwell	4th		About 1840.
S. Margaret, Westminster	9th		1830.
S. Alphege, Greenwich	Tenor	21	1827.
S. Nicholas, Deptford	Tenor	18	About 1836.
West Ham, Essex	9th and Tenor		About 1840.

Sixteen fine tenors:—no doubt all were *clocked* for funerals.

Notes of similar catastrophes in the country would be valuable as further cautions.—H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A., *Clyst S. George, Devon.*

FAMILIES OF BERNEY AND CATOR.

In my recent rambles in the county of Kent, chance led me to the village of Beckenham. The Church I found deprived of those architectural features peculiar to the mediæval ages, but the walls were covered with monuments chiefly of recent dates. Some indeed are inscribed to noble families. One fine brass remains, and as I found it inscribed to a Norfolk family, I at once copied it. The stone being partially covered by permanent boardings, I was unable to take a rubbing of the figure. The inscription reads as follows:—

Heare under lyeth buried the bodye of Annie Margaret, the wife of Sir William Eassett, Knight, who departed out of this world the thirde daye of November, Ano. dni. 1563.

Here under alsoe lyeth buried ye body of Ellee *alias* Ellen Berney, sister to the above saide Dame Margaret, and both daughters of John Berney, late of Redhm, in ye County

of Norfolk, Esqr., by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Wm. Reede, of Beccles, in the Countie of Suffolk, Esqr., wch. Ellee deceased the 6 of October, in the 67 yere of her age, and in the yere of our Lord 1609.

The following inscriptions are from tombs in the churchyard :—

Under this stone is the vault of Joseph Cator, of this Parish of Beckenham, Esqr.

Sacred to the Memory of the above Joseph Cator, Esqr., died January 14, 1818, aged 84 years.

Also, Mrs. Diana Cator, relict of the above Joseph Cator, Esqr., who departed this life May 14, 1829, aged 72 years.

Also, of Elizabeth Louise, Wife of John Cator, Esqr., of Beckenham Parish, eldest son of the said Joseph and Diana Cator: she was born 8 November, 1787, and departed this life 11 November, 1817, aged 57 years.

Bertie Cornelius Cator, eldest son of Capt. Bertie Cornelius Cator, of the Royal Navy, and Sophia his wife, and grandson of the above late Joseph and Diana Cator, died 26 of August, 1842, while serving in her Majesty's fleet, under the Command of Admiral Sir William Parker, in the war against the Chinese. He was buried on the Golden Island, near Nankin, in China.

Emily Anne, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cator, died — April, 1817, aged 33 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Diana Cator, died — June, 1816, aged 23 years.

Diana Maria, daughter of Joseph and Diana Cator, died — April, 1817, aged 33 years.

Albemarle Cator, son of Joseph and Diana Cator, of this Parish, died 26 of Nov., 1793, aged 13 years.

Mrs. Jane Bradford, widow, sister of the said Diana Cator, died 24 August, 1790, after a lingering illness, aged 46 years.

Mrs. Mary Delafield, widow, another sister of said Diana Cator, died 11 of March, 1808, aged 51 years.

John Cator, Esqr., departed this life Feby. 21, 1806.

Mary Cator, his wife, departed this life Aug. 13, 1804, in the 77 year of her age.

Maria Cator, their only child, departed this life — April, 1766, in the 4th yere of her age.

Some other inscriptions to members of this family are to be found on one of the tombs, but being overgrown with underwood it was found impossible to decipher them.—H. DAVENEY.

FOLK LORE.

To the examples of "Folk Lore," now being more generally brought under notice, the following may be appended. None can be more deserving than those characteristic exclamations common but probably in use only by fresh-water sailors. The barge and wherry men on the Eastern Counties rivers have a constant dread of those puffs of wind common in calm and sultry days. Familiar as they are to all, the effect is more remarkable than mischievous to lands-men, dust and sand may twirl to a considerable height, sheaves may be tossed from field to field, and the dried and withering hay may be scattered to the farmer's annoyance; but when the fresh-waterman sees the waving of the reeds and sedges by the river-side, he knows a "Roger's blast" is coming, which may hurl himself and his craft to the bottom.

From what source can this singular combination of words be derived? The visitors to the Peak will hear of "Roger rain's" house, a cavern into which there is a constant dropping of water; this seemingly implies a connection with water.

Other attempts may also have been made to produce from the roughest lettering, words which it is very possible were only meant to be expressive of a hurricane, though in a mitigated form.—H. DAVENEY.

QUERIES.

Cocksedge Family.—Where can I find the best pedigree of the Cocksedge family?—E.

John Meller, M.A.—Information is requested concerning John Meller, of Peterhouse, in Cambridge, A.B. 1664, A.M. 1668.—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

Heraldic Motto.—"Ystoyeau et ne doubtero," borne by the family of Strangways, of Alne. Can any of your readers give me the meaning of the above motto, and the reason for its assumption?—C. R. S. E.

Family of Eastowe, or Eastoe.—Any information as to the Estowe or Eastoe family, will be acceptable to Mr. Abbot, Darlington. Also, any arms for Eastowe or Estoe.

"Glances of Jalousie."—In the Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, edited for the Camden Society, by Mrs. Green, p. 53, occurs this entry:—"1630, June 7. At Bury I heard Glances of Jalousie."—What is the meaning of this?—BURIENSIS.

Family of Cary.—I shall be very much obliged by any information as to how Sir Wymond Cary became possessed of Snettisham, in Norfolk, in the 17th century, and how from his representatives it passed to the Stylemans?—R.

Peirson and Barker Families.—Information respecting Mr. Thomas Peirson, of North Runcton, Norfolk, is much desired. Mr. Peirson made his will in 1731. Information is also much desired respecting Robert and Ann Barker, cousins of Mr. Thomas Peirson.—C. L. B.

Derivation of Ketteringham.—The derivation of the name Ketteringham is requested. Most probably it will be found to be the same with that of Kettering, in Northamptonshire. Chittering, or as it was occasionally spelt, Chetering, may have the same origin. This last is the name of a portion of a fen parish in Cambridgeshire, not far from the county town.—NORFOLCIENSIS.

Family of Comberbach.—In the *Genealogical and Historical Register of America*, vol. vi, p. 171, and vol. xiv, p. 325, a family of the name of Metcalf is mentioned, as having emigrated from Norwich in the 17th century. The Metcalfs were weavers, and took with them a servant named Thomas Comberbach. Any information relative to him, or to any family of the same name, settled in the Eastern Counties, will be very acceptable to GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

London Token.—A tradesman's token was lately found at Orford, in Suffolk, having on the obverse the figure of a bird, and the words AT THE PYE WITHOUT; and on the reverse "ALGATE, 1648," surrounding the initials W.^IA. The coin is very perfect. Beaufoy says in a note No. 84, p. 14, "a token was issued from the Pye, without Algate, so early as 1648, and the initials of the taverner and his wife on the reverse, were then W. A. G." Can any of your readers give any reason for the discrepancy?—W.

Family of Edwards, of Suffolk and Essex.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* kindly tell me where a sight of the pedigree of the families of Edwards, of Suffolk and Essex, can be obtained? The family of the former county were, I think, connected with the Edwards's of Norfolk, while a family of the same name, but belonging to Essex, can be traced to Anstey from 1700, and bore for arms—Argent, a fess Ermes, between three martlets (2 and 1) Sable. What were the arms of the Suffolk family?—E.

John Bransby, of Ipswich.—In the beginning of the present century, was published an 8vo. book on "*the Use of the Globes*," by John Bransby. This book is said on the title page, to be "printed and sold by John Bransby." Where can I meet with any particulars of this worthy, who united to the "art and mystery of a printer," that of a scientific author? A list of East Anglians, who dignified the art by their authorship, would be a desirable addition to your notes on East Anglian printers and booksellers.—L. S.

Painting in Vestry of Norwich Cathedral.—In the vestry of Norwich Cathedral is a very beautiful painting on panel, which has been engraved in the Norwich volume of the Archaeological Institute. Messrs. Digby Wyatt, and Albert Way, agree in considering it Italian art. Dr. Waagner, on the contrary, says it is English. I should like to hear what some of the Norfolk archaeologists have to say to this. Some of them have given great attention to the paintings on the very interesting roodscreens of that county, and are well qualified to give an opinion. I refer particularly to those who have copied the paintings themselves.—P.

The Tower of Holm Hale Church.—The church of Holm Hale, in Norfolk, has several interesting features. Not the least of these are the numerous old benches, with their carved elbows and no poppyheads, a very unusual thing in a Norfolk church. It is not, however, to these that I desire to draw attention, but to the tower, a massive square erection, standing at the west end of a lofty nave, into which it opens by a simple doorway, and not by an arch. There is neither west window nor west doorway, but the entrance to the tower from the churchyard is on the north side. I never remember to have noticed this in any other tower at the west end of a church. Can any of your correspondents give me an example? The only reason for this departure from the usual rule appears to have been, that the west face of the tower comes within a few feet of the boundary of the churchyard, but this would not account for the omission of the west window. I may add, that the approach to the church is from the north.—A.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 11.—1558, for Atkinson, read Atkinson. 1562, for who, read whose. Page 12.—1596, for Frenell, read Frevell. Page 13.—1621, dele note of interrogation. 1646, for Bonnet, read Bonner. 1647, for Palmas, read Palmar. Page 27, line 3 from bottom, for restoration, read reformation. Page 42, line 22, for North Clare, read North Essex.